

(10)



Europäisches Patentamt  
European Patent Office  
Office européen des brevets

(11) Publication number:

**0 129 122  
B1**

(12)

## EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication of patent specification: 27.05.87

(51) Int. Cl.<sup>4</sup>: H 04 N 5/225, H 04 N 5/76

(21) Application number: 84106236.7

(22) Date of filing: 30.05.84

(54) Electronic imaging camera.

(30) Priority: 17.06.83 US 505426

(43) Date of publication of application:  
27.12.84 Bulletin 84/52

(45) Publication of the grant of the patent:  
27.05.87 Bulletin 87/22

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
DE FR GB IT NL

(58) References cited:  
DE-A-2 332 745  
US-A-4 262 301  
US-A-4 263 623

(70) Proprietor: POLAROID CORPORATION  
549 Technology Square  
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139 (US)

(72) Inventor: Alston, Lawrence E.  
4 Crabapple Lane  
Chelmsford Massachusetts (US)

(74) Representative: Koch, Günther, Dipl.-Ing. et al  
Kaufingerstrasse 8  
D-8000 München 2 (DE)

**EP 0 129 122 B1**

Note: Within nine months from the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to the European patent granted. Notice of opposition shall be filed in a written reasoned statement. It shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid. (Art. 99(1) European patent convention).

Courier Press, Leamington Spa, England.

## Description

### 1. Field of the invention

This invention relates generally to an electronic camera and, more particularly, to an electronic camera utilizing a charge coupled device (CCD) array as both an image sensing device and a buffer memory.

### 2. Description of the prior art

Still photographic quality electronic cameras require a high resolution image sensing array comprising a substantially higher number of pixels than is required for a standard home television image. This high resolution leads to data transfer problems since the transfer of photographic image data to a digital recording medium cannot be practically completed in a standard television frame of 1/30th of a second. Such electronic cameras generally include a viewfinder comprising a cathode ray tube. The high number of image sensing pixels, however, required to make a photographic quality still print impose additional memory requirements in order to preview the scene to be photographed through the viewfinder CRT at standard television frame rates with standard television components. Such additional memory requirements are provided by buffer memories which substantially increase the cost, size and power consumption of the electronic camera.

The number of image sensing pixels generally required for an electronic camera to produce a photographic quality still print is in the order of 500 k to 1 million pixel sensing areas. In order to preview the image to be photographed through the screen of the viewfinder CRT, the image data must be transferred from the image sensing array which generally comprises a charge coupled device (CCD), at an operating frequency in the order of 15 to 30 megahertz in order to operate at a standard television frame transfer rate (30 frames per second). This high rate of video transfer from the image sensing array when digitized generates serial digital data rates in excess of 100 megahertz. Such high frequencies are not practical for the operation of a buffer memory, an image sensing array, or a magnetic disc in a consumer oriented product. In addition, as previously discussed, the amount of image data required to be stored in the frame buffer memory is so large that the cost and size of the buffer memory also becomes prohibitive for a consumer oriented product.

From US-A-42 63 623 such an electronic camera for recording still images is known comprising a two-dimensional image sensing array comprising a predetermined number of discrete image sensing areas; means for storing the image data sampled from said image sensing array; means for providing a viewfinder display; means for recording image data on a select recording medium; and means for controlling the transfer of image data sampled from said image sensing array to said storing means.

Therefore, it is a technical problem of this invention to improve an electronic camera of the kind as specified above so that a photographic quality still print of a high resolution of an image is provided which can be previewed at standard television frame transfer rates without the provision of an additional buffer memory, wherein the image is sensed by a standard CCD array which may be operated in a second mode as a digital buffer memory to allow the imaged scene to be reviewed prior to printing.

In accordance with the invention said technical problem is solved by the fact that said image transfer control means comprises a first serial shift register connected to receive image data from a first selected number of discrete image sensing areas and a second serial shift register connected to receive image data from a second select number of said discrete image sensing areas such that only said first serial shift register operates to transfer said image data from said image sensing array to said image storing array to render said image data accessible for a preview mode of operation, and both said first and second serial shift register operate to transfer image data from said image sensing array to said recording means during a recording mode of operation.

### Description of the drawing

The novel features that are considered characteristic of the invention are set forth with particularity in the appended claims. The invention itself, however, both as to its organization and method of operation together with other objects and advantages thereof will be best understood from the following description of the illustrated embodiment when read in connection with the accompanying drawing wherein:

The drawing is a block diagram of the electronic camera of this invention.

### Description of the preferred embodiment

Referring to the drawing, there is shown at 10 an electronic camera according to the invention comprising an objective lens 18 for focusing an image of the scene to be photographed through a shutter 20 onto a focal plane comprising a high resolution two-dimensional image sensing array 14 which may be one portion of a charge coupled device (CCD) array as shown generally at 12. The image sensing array 14 comprises a predetermined number of discrete image sensing areas or pixels arranged in vertical columns and horizontal rows wherein each column is superposed by either a green, red or blue filter arranged in a well-known manner as shown in the drawing. The CCD array 12 also includes two high resolution serial shift registers 22 and 24 having respective preamplifiers 26 and 28. In a preferred mode the shift register 22 is connected with respect to the image sensing array 14 so as to transfer the image data from only those image sensing areas of the image sensing array 14 which reside in columns superposed by green filters. In like manner the shift register 24 is connected with respect to the image

sensing array 14 so as to transfer the image data of only those image sensing areas arranged in columns covered by the red and blue filters. As is readily apparent, the image sensing array 14 is housed in a suitable lighttight camera housing not shown in the drawing.

The CCD array 12 further comprises a low resolution two-dimensional image storing array 16 comprising a predetermined number of discrete image storing areas or pixels wherein the number of image storing areas is chosen to be substantially less than the number of image sensing areas in the image sensing array 14 for reasons which will become apparent from the following discussion. Image data from the image sensing array 14 is transferred to the image storing array 16 only by the shift register 22 in the manner of this invention to be subsequently described herein. Thus, it can be seen that the shift register 22 stores only the image data from the columns of the image sensing array 14 superposed by green filters. Image data stored by the image storing array 16 is transferred therefrom by a low resolution serial shift register 30 and output preamplifier 32 in a manner to be subsequently described herein. The CCD array 12 further comprises a high resolution serial-to-parallel write shift register 34 and input driver amplifier 35 for inputting image data to the image sensing array 14 during a mode of operation when the image sensing array 14 operates as a digital frame buffer in a manner to be subsequently described herein.

The CCD array 12 may be constructed in a well-known manner on a chip of semiconductor material in a two phase frame transfer type of configuration.

Alternatively, the CCD array 12 could be constructed as a three phase or a four phase device.

Clock signals required to control the transfer of image data between the shift registers, and image sensing and storage arrays 14 and 16 are provided in a well-known manner by a clock 52. The image data transferred from the image storage array 16 by the shift register 30 is directed by way of an analog multiplexing video select circuit 36 to a viewfinder display 38 which may comprise either a cathode ray tube (CRT) or liquid crystal display (LCD). Image data transferred from the image sensing array 14 by the shift registers 22 and 24 can be directed either to the analog multiplexing video select circuit 36 by way of a digital-to-analog converter 54 or to a recording device such as a magnetic disc memory 46 by way respectively of a pair of analog-to-digital converters 40 and 42 and an image compression and serial shift register circuit as shown at 44. The image data recorded on the disc memory 46 may be directed to a printer 48 in order to provide a still photographic print of the image data stored by the disc memory 46. The image data from the disc memory 46 may also be directed by way of a write control circuit 50 to the high resolution serial-to-parallel write register 34 for transfer back to the image sensing array 14 when the image sensing array 14 is operated as a digital frame

buffer in the manner of this invention to be subsequently described herein.

The electronic camera 10 may be operated in four different modes the first of which is a preview mode during which the user or photographer composes and frames the scene to be ultimately recorded. During the preview mode, the shutter 20 is opened and the image is focused by the lens 18 onto the plane of the image sensing array 14 so as to provide a charge pattern corresponding to the analog image data. This analog image data is transferred from the image sensing array 14, one line at a time, through the shift register 22 to the image storage array 16.

In one preferred embodiment in order to provide a photographic quality still print, there are provided in the image sensing array 14 624,640 discrete image sensing areas or pixels arranged in an array of 1280 vertical columns by 488 horizontal rows. During the transfer of image data in the aforementioned manner from the image sensing array 14 to the image storage array 16 through the shift register 22, every odd green column is discarded and every other row is discarded thereby requiring that the low resolution image storage array have 78,080 discrete image storing areas or pixels arranged in 320 columns by 244 rows.

The image data stored by the image storing array 16 is subsequently transferred on a line by line basis through the shift register 30 to the viewfinder display 38 by way of the analog multiplexing select circuit 36. In this manner, the image sensing array 14, the image storing array 16, and the shift registers 22 and 30 are operated as a frame transfer CCD providing a continuous stream of video information in the form of analog image data to the display 38.

As is readily apparent, the image data stored by the image storing array 16 represents a sampled image of the image originally sensed by the image sensing array 14. The resolution of the low resolution image storage array 16 is selected to provide the minimum amount of image data which can be transferred to the cathode ray tube of the viewfinder display 38 in one standard television frame to provide an acceptable image on the viewing screen of the viewfinder display 38. The 320 by 244 pixel resolution of the image storing array 16 is generally equivalent to the resolution of current CCD arrays used in consumer television cameras; and, hence, sufficient image data is stored by the image storing array 16 to generate a satisfactory black-and-white image in the viewfinder display 38 while the remaining image data is discarded. Thus, during the preview mode there is eliminated the need to provide a large storage array or buffer memory equivalent to the resolution of the image sensing array 14 thereby also eliminating the need for high frequency transfer rates which would otherwise be required to transfer the image data out of the CCD array 12 at conventional television frame transfer rates.

When the user or photographer has composed

and framed the desired scene to be photographed, he can initiate a recording of the desired scene on the disc memory 46 by operating the camera in a second record mode whereby the shutter 20 is closed and the transfer of image data from the image sensing array 14 to the image storage array 16 is terminated. The image sensing array 14 thus contains the image data representative of the last scene viewed through the viewfinder display 38 immediately prior to the closing of the shutter 20. The two high resolution serial shift registers 22 and 24 thereafter operate to transfer the image data one line at a time from the image sensing array 14 to the A to D converters 40 and 42 which operate in a well-known manner to convert the analog format of the image data to a digital binary format. The digitized image data is thereafter compressed and serial shifted for recording by the magnetic disc memory 46 in a well-known manner. The transfer of image data in this manner is accomplished at a rate compatible with the magnetic disc memory data rate and the dark current limitations of the CCD array 12. The simultaneous use of the two serial shift registers 22 and 24 eliminates the need for transferring the image data through the storing array 16 as has heretofore been generally required in frame transfer CCD configurations thereby minimizing the losses due to charge transfer inefficiency.

After the image data has been recorded in the aforementioned manner, the user or photographer may wish to again review the scene which he has recorded to insure that it is framed and composed in the desired manner before making a still photographic print. Toward this end, the electronic camera 10 may be operated in a review mode whereby the digitized image data stored on the disc memory 46 may be transferred by the write control circuit 50 into the write shift register 34. During this transfer the digitized image data is sampled only from the image data previously transferred by the shift register 22 to the magnetic disc 46 and the least significant data bits discarded in a well-known manner. Thus, during the review mode of operation, the digitized image data is sampled only from the recorded image data previously transferred from alternate columns superposed by green filters and alternate rows of the high resolution sensing array 14. The sampled digitized image data is thereafter transferred by the write shift register 34 for storage in the image sensing array 14. After the sampled digitized image data has been stored in the image sensing array 14, the clock transfer frequency is increased to transfer the image data from the image sensing array 14 one line at a time by way of the shift registers 22 and 24. The sampled digitized image data transferred by the serial shift registers 22 and 24 is converted to a video signal format by the digital-to-analog converter 54 and thereafter directed to the viewfinder display 38 to provide the image of the scene as recorded on the magnetic disc 46. The sampled digitized image data transferred from the image

sensing array 14 by the shift register 22 and 24 is also redirected by way of the write control circuit 50 and the high resolution write shift register 34 back to refresh the image data stored by the image sensing array 14 so as to provide the viewfinder display with a continuous source of image data that is not deteriorated as a result of dark current and charge transfer inefficiency. Again, the digitized image data is sampled at a rate which provides the requisite image data to provide a satisfactory black-and-white display of the image on the viewfinder screen. Thus, the image sensing array 14 operates as a real time digital buffer memory during this mode of operation thereby eliminating the need to provide a separate high resolution buffer memory as was heretofore required.

After reviewing the image on the viewfinder display 38 which the user or photographer initially framed and composed, he may desire to provide a photographic still print by operating the electronic camera 10 in a print mode whereby the digitized image data stored on the magnetic disc 46 is transferred to the printer 48 in a well-known manner to provide the still print. As will be readily understood, the photographic print is a high resolution print based on all the image data initially sensed by the high resolution image sensing array 14.

#### Claims

1. An electronic camera for recording still images, comprising:

a two-dimensional image sensing array (14) comprising a predetermined number of discrete image sensing areas;

means (16) for storing the image data sampled from said image sensing array;

means (38) for providing a viewfinder display;

means (46) for recording image data on a select recording medium; and

means (52) for controlling the transfer of image data sampled from said image sensing array (14) to said storing means (16),

characterized by the fact that said image transfer control means comprises a first serial shift register (22) connected to receive image data from a first selected number of discrete image sensing areas (G) and a second serial shift register (24) connected to receive image data from a second selected number of said discrete image sensing areas (R, B) such that only said first serial shift register (22) operates to transfer said image data (G) from said image sensing array (14) to said image storing array (16) to render said image data (G) accessible for a preview mode of operation, and both said first and second serial shift register (22, 24) operate to transfer image data (G, R, B) from said image sensing array (14) to said recording means (46) during a recording mode of operation.

2. The electronic camera of claim 1, characterized in that said image transfer control means comprises a third serial shift register (30) con-

nected to receive image data from all said image storing areas of said image storing array (16) such that said third serial shift register (30) operates to transfer image data (G) from said image storing array (16) to said viewfinder display during said preview mode of operation.

3. The electronic camera of claim 1, characterized in that said image sensing and storing arrays (14, 16) are configured as an integral (CCD) structure (12).

4. The electronic camera of claim 1, characterized in that said viewfinder display (38) comprises a video display and said predetermined number of discrete image storing areas is selected to provide at least the minimum amount of image data which can be transferred to said video display in one standard television frame to provide an acceptable image on the viewing screen of said video display.

5. The electronic camera of claim 1, characterized in that said discrete image sensing areas of said image sensing array (14) are arranged in columns and rows wherein each column is superposed by either a red, green or blue filter and said first serial shift register (22) is connected to receive image data only from alternate columns superposed by said green filters and alternate rows.

6. The electronic camera of claim 1, characterized in that said image data sensed by said image sensing array (14) is in analog format; said image transfer control means comprises means for converting the image data received from said image sensing array during said record mode of operation to a digital format for recording by said recording means, and said image sensing array operates to momentarily store image data in digital format sampled from said recording means during said review mode of operation.

7. The electronic camera of claim 6, characterized in that said image transfer control means comprises means for refreshing the image data transferred from said image sensing array (14) to said viewable display during said review mode of operation.

8. The electronic camera of claim 4 and 6, characterized in that said image sensing array (14) operates to momentarily store image data in digital format sampled from said recording means at a rate to provide an acceptable image on the viewing screen of said video display during said review mode of operation.

9. The electronic camera of claim 1, characterized in that means are included for providing a still print responsive to the image data stored by said recording means.

#### Patentansprüche

1. Elektronische Kamera zur Aufzeichnung von Standbildern, welche folgende Merkmale umfaßt: eine zweidimensionale Bildsensoranordnung (14) mit einer vorbestimmten Zahl diskreter Bildsensorflächen;

Mittel (16) zur Speicherung der Bilddaten, die aus der Bildsensoranordnung abgetastet sind;

Mittel (38), die eine Sucherdarstellung liefern; Mittel (46) zur Aufzeichnung von Bilddaten auf einem vorgewählten Aufzeichnungsmedium; und

Mittel (52) zur Steuerung der Übertragung der Bilddaten, welche von der Bildsensoranordnung (14) abgetastet und nach dem Speicher (16) überführt sind,

dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Bildübertragungssteuervorrichtung erste und zweite serielle Schieberegister (22) aufweist, die Bilddaten einer ersten gewählten Zahl diskreter Bildsensorflächen G empfangen, daß die Bildübertragungssteuervorrichtung außerdem ein zweites serielles Schieberegister (24) aufweist, welches Bilddaten von einer zweiten gewählten Zahl diskreter Bildsensorflächen RB empfängt, derart, daß nur das erste serielle Schieberegister (22) die Bilddaten G von der Bildsensoranordnung (14) nach dem Bildspeicher (16) überführt, um die Bilddaten G zur Betrachtung sichtbar zu machen, während sowohl erstes als auch zweites serielles Schieberegister (22 und 24) die Bilddaten GRB der Sensoranordnung (14) während des Aufzeichnungsbetriebes der Aufzeichnungsvorrichtung (46) zuführen.

2. Elektronische Kamera nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Bildübertragungssteuereinrichtung ein drittes serielles Schieberegister (30) aufweist, welches Bilddaten von allen Bildspeicherflächen der Bildspeicheranordnung (16) empfängt, derart, daß das dritte serielle Schieberegister (30) die Bilddaten G von der Bildspeicheranordnung (16) nach der Sucherdarstellung während der Vorbetrachtung überträgt.

3. Elektronische Kamera nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Bildsensor- und Speicheranordnung (14, 16) als integraler, ladungsgekoppelter (CCD) Aufbau (12) ausgebildet sind.

4. Elektronische Kamera nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Sucherdarstellung (38) eine Videodarstellung aufweist, und daß die vorbestimmte Zahl diskreter Bildspeicherflächen so gewählt ist, daß wenigstens die minimale Menge von Bilddaten geliefert werden, die der Videodarstellung in einem Standard-Fernsehbild übertragen werden, um ein akzeptables Bild auf dem Betrachtungsschirm der Videodarstellung zu liefern.

5. Elektronische Kamera nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die diskreten Bildsensorflächen der Bildsensoranordnung (14) in Reihen und Zeilen angeordnet sind, wobei jede Reihe entweder mit einem Rotfilter, einem Grünfilter oder einem Blaufilter bedeckt ist, und daß erste serielle Schieberegister (22) Bilddaten nur von abwechselnden Reihen empfängt, überlagert durch die Grünfilter und abwechselnde Reihen.

6. Elektronische Kamera nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Bilddaten, die von der Bildsensoranordnung (14) festgestellt werden, in analoger Form vorliegen; daß die Bildübertragungssteuervorrichtung Mittel aufweist, um die Bilddaten, die von der Bildsensoranordnung während des Aufzeichnungsbetriebes empfangen wurden, in eine digitale Form überführt werden,

damit sie durch die Aufzeichnungsvorrichtung aufgezeichnet werden können, und daß die Bildsensoranordnung in der Weise arbeitet, daß augenblicklich Bilddaten in digitaler Form gespeichert werden, die von der Aufzeichnungsvorrichtung während des Sucherbetriebs abgetastet worden sind.

7. Elektronische Kamera nach Anspruch 6, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Bildübertragungssteuervorrichtung Mittel aufweist, um die Bilddaten zu erneuern, die von der Bildsensoranordnung (14) im Sucherbetrieb nach der sichtbaren Darstellung übertragen wurden.

8. Elektronische Kamera nach den Ansprüchen 4 und 6, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Bildsensoranordnung (14) augenblicklich Bilddaten in digitaler Form speichert, die von der Aufzeichnungsvorrichtung abgetastet sind, und daß dies mit einer solchen Rate erfolgt, daß ein annehmbares Bild auf den Betrachtungsschirm der Videodarstellung während des Sucherbetriebs erhalten wird.

9. Elektronische Kamera nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß Mittel vorgesehen sind, um ein Standbild gemäß den von der Aufzeichnungsvorrichtung gespeicherten Daten zu liefern.

#### Revendications

1. Appareil de prise de vues photographiques électronique pour enregistrer des images séparées, comprenant:

un réseau (14) de détection d'image bidimensionnelle comprenant un nombre prédéterminé de zones discrètes de détection d'image;

un moyen (16) pour stocker les données d'image échantillonnées à partir du réseau de détection d'image; viseur;

un moyen (38) pour former un dispositif d'affichage de viseur;

un moyen (46) pour enregistrer des données d'image sur un support d'enregistrement choisi; et

un moyen (52) pour commander le transfert des données d'image échantillonnées du réseau (14) de détection d'image au moyen de stockage (16), caractérisé par le fait que ledit moyen de commande de transfert d'image comprend un premier registre à décalage série (22) connecté de manière à recevoir des données d'image en provenance d'un premier nombre choisi de zones discrètes (G) de détection d'image et un second registre à décalage série (24) connecté de manière à recevoir des données d'image en provenance d'un second nombre choisi de zones discrètes (R, B) de détection d'image, de telle sorte que seul le premier registre à décalage série (22) transfère les données d'image (G) du réseau (14) de détection d'image au réseau (16) de stockage d'image, de manière à rendre les données d'image (G) accessibles pour un mode de fonctionnement en pré-observation, et les premier et second registres à décalage série (22, 24) transfèrent les données d'image (G, R, B) du réseau (14) de détection

d'image au moyen d'enregistrement (46) pendant un mode de fonctionnement enregistrement.

2. Appareil de prise de vues photographiques électronique selon la revendication 1, caractérisé par le fait que ledit moyen de commande de transfert d'image comprend un troisième registre à décalage série (30) connecté de manière à recevoir des données d'image en provenance de toutes les zones de stockage d'image du réseau (16) de stockage d'image, de telle sorte que ce troisième registre à décalage série (30) transfère les données d'image (G) du réseau (16) de stockage d'image au dispositif de visualisation de viseur pendant le mode de fonctionnement en pré-observation.

3. Appareil de prise de vues photographiques électronique selon la revendication 1, caractérisé par le fait que les réseaux (14, 16) de détection et de stockage d'image se présentent sous la forme d'une structure intégrée (12) de dispositif à transfert de charges (CCD).

4. Appareil de prise de vues photographiques électronique selon la revendication 1, caractérisé par le fait que le dispositif d'affichage (38) de viseur comprend un dispositif d'affichage vidéo et le nombre prédéterminé de zones discrètes de stockage d'image est choisi de manière à fournir au moins la quantité minimale de données d'image pouvant être transférées au dispositif d'affichage vidéo dans une trame de télévision normalisée pour fournir une image acceptable sur l'écran de visualisation du dispositif d'affichage vidéo.

5. Appareil de prise de vues photographiques électronique selon la revendication 1, caractérisé par le fait que les zones discrètes de détection d'image du réseau (14) de détection d'image sont disposées en colonnes et en rangées, un filtre soit rouge, soit vert, soit bleu étant superposé à chaque colonne et le premier registre à décalage série (22) étant connecté de manière à recevoir les données d'image uniquement à partir d'une sur deux des colonnes auxquelles sont superposés les filtres verts et à partir d'une rangée sur deux.

6. Appareil de prise de vues photographiques électronique selon la revendication 1, caractérisé par le fait que les données d'image détectées par le réseau (14) de détection d'image se présentent sous un format analogique; le moyen de commande de transfert d'image comprend un moyen pour transformer les données d'image reçues du réseau de détection d'image au cours du mode de fonctionnement en enregistrement en un format numérique pour l'enregistrement par le moyen d'enregistrement précité, et le réseau de détection d'image fonctionne de manière à stocker momentanément les données d'image sous un format numérique échantillonné à partir du moyen d'enregistrement pendant le mode de fonctionnement en observation.

7. Appareil de prise de vues photographiques électronique selon la revendication 6, caractérisé par le fait que le moyen de commande de transfert d'image comprend un moyen pour rafraîchir les données d'image transférées du réseau (14)

de détection d'image au dispositif de visualisation observable pendant le mode de fonctionnement en observation.

8. Appareil de prise de vues photographiques électronique selon les revendications 4 et 6, caractérisé par le fait que le réseau (14) de détection d'image fonctionne de manière à stocker momentanément les données d'image sous un format numérique échantillonné à partir du moyen d'enregistrement à une vitesse qui

fournit un image acceptable sur l'écran de visualisation du dispositif d'affichage vidéo pendant le mode de fonctionnement en observation.

9. Appareil de prise de vues photographiques électronique selon la revendication 1, caractérisé par le fait que des moyens sont inclus pour fournir une épreuve photographique séparée en réponse aux données d'image stockées par ledit moyen d'enregistrement.

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

60

65

7

